

THE PORTAGE, No. 2.—A despatch dated St. Josephs, April 27th, says of this steamer:

"The Portage No. 2 sunk 20 miles below here at Smith's bar—hull under water and broke in the middle; boat and cargo total loss. No lives lost. She had on board two hundred emigrants for California and Oregon; their outfit all lost.

The emigrants are detained here by cold weather and scarcity of grass."

No letter, so far as we have learned, has yet been received from any member of Messrs. Crim & Sturgeon's company, and we are consequently unable to make any estimate of the loss they have suffered or the delay that will be caused by this unfortunate snag which Government has no right to remove from the Missouri river.

FRAGILE BILLS.—A few days since, a small boy abstracted some bills upon the "Bank of Marlon," from the Register's office, and signed the names of the President and Cashier. They were put in circulation, but as the Bank had as yet issued no bills, the fraud was soon detected. The Register says the number abstracted was small, two-thirds of which have been redeemed by the boy's father, who though a man of humble means will redeem the balance so soon as presented. The circulation of the bills was confined chiefly to Columbus.

NON-INTERVENTION.—The Baltimore Sun, in alluding to the rumored desire of the Prince President of France upon Rome, says—

"It would have been odd enough, had the United States compromised its policy on the doctrine of non-intervention, to have been called upon by the Pope, to aid his government in resistance against the power which but the other day so rudely interposed in his behalf to overthrow the young republic of Rome."

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—The thirtieth anniversary of this society was celebrated in Philadelphia on Wednesday. The past year has been one of unusual prosperity. The sales of merchandise and donations have amounted to \$12,000. More than forty colporteurs have been employed, and there have been issued forty-three new publications, containing an amount of reading matter equal to ten thousand pages, 18mo.

GENERAL MONTGOMERY.—There is no monument to mark the place where brave Montgomery fell, at Quebec. A few years past, about half way up the rocky ascent, opposite Diamond Harbor, at Quebec, there was a board just above a ledge of the rock, with the simple inscription, "Here Montgomery fell," but it has been loosened by the frost, and blown down in a storm and never been replaced.

CAMP MEETING IN CALIFORNIA.—We observe in our California papers that several camp meetings are about to be held in that State. The first will be held near Sonoma, commencing on the 14th of May; the second at Santa Cruz, commencing on the 21st of May; the third on San Jose cir., on the 4th of June. There will be others in the mining districts; one at Volcano on the 10th July.

DISINTERRED.—It is stated in the Cincinnati Enquirer, that the body of a man who died and was buried last summer, at Paducah, Ky., was recently taken up by his son, and one hundred dollars taken from his pockets, he having been buried in his traveling clothes.

SINGULAR PARISHIAN FESTIVAL.—The annual Gingerbread Fair commenced at the Barrier du Trone, Paris, on Easter Sunday. It has been visited by over 150,000 persons; there are some 400 booths laden with gingerbread, the piles of which would reach round the city, if laid in single file.

THE NEXT WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION is to be held at Westchester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 24th and 25th of June. The official call for it is signed by Lucretia Mott, Sallie P. Lewis, and sundry other fair revolutionaries, whose names are now somewhat famous among the *ladies*.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE.—It is stated that the passage of horses and cattle over the Wheeling bridge during last winter has been immense. Since the first of December the number has probably been not less than 70,000.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—There were no fewer than sixty-three arrivals from sea, at New York, on Wednesday, of which thirty-seven were square-rigged vessels; of these eighteen were from foreign ports.

NATURE makes us poor only when we lack necessities, but custom gives the name of poverty to the want of superfluities.

THE NATIVE AMERICANS are to hold a National Convention at Trenton, N. J., on the 4th of July.

ON THURSDAY, 800 baskets of fine strawberries were received in New York from Charleston.

LEVI NORTH, the equestrian, was severely stabbed in the thigh, in Philadelphia, on Friday night, during an affray with Samuel Hendricks.

THE TAX LAW.—Very general complaint is made against the provisions of this Law. Our farmers do not know what value to place upon their young pigs, and chickens just hatched. They cannot tell how many of the chicks will die of the gaps, or how many the owls and hawks will carry off before they could arrive at an age at which their value could be given with any certainty.

Another thing bothers them very much. They see by the law that they must estimate the value of wearing apparel, provisions for the family, grain in the ground, &c., &c., while the State Auditor says these things are not subjects of taxation. And yet this same State Auditor requires them to swear that they have returned for taxation all that the law requires them to return! Such are the difficulties, a foolish loco-foco legislature and loco-foco public officers have thrown upon the people. Conscientious men wish honestly to comply with the provisions of the law. They do not wish to swear falsely;—and yet, the very blank which is furnished them by the State Auditor, is to be given to the people, leading them into this difficulty. Two things are certain—first, the loco-focos are not fit to make laws—second, the loco-focos are not fit to execute laws when they are made. —*Belmont Chronicle*.

**Public Opinion.**—An old and valued friend in the country, writes us as follows:—"In reading a short editorial in the *Gazette*, on the present improvement, &c., of the paper, I noticed that you wound up by submitting your cause to the public opinion, and as one individual, I freely give mine, which has not changed for a long time, that the *Gazette* is one of the very best county papers in the State; and I think it would be to the interest of every Whig, as well as all others, to take the paper and pay for it in advance, (as I suppose this kind of opinion is most valuable to the editor,) instead of taking those eastern papers, because they can get them for a dollar, unless they can take both;—and I enclose three dollars of this kind of opinion as an evidence of my sincerity. I have been a regular subscriber to the paper for upwards of 20 years, and still receive it as a welcome messenger. I hope the above amount puts me in advance payment." The reader will excuse our modesty. It is the example we wish to make impress upon the public.

Citizens and others visiting the railroad, are earnestly requested to follow the track from the bridge, and not seek it by the way of the pike & over the meadows. They cause considerable damage to the growing crop.

**THE TRADE OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.**—The following statement will show the amounts of revenue from customs, collected at the principal ports of the United States, from the 1st of July, 1851, to the 31st of March, 1852, and the corresponding period of the preceding year:—

	1850-51	1851-52
New York	\$34,375,012	\$22,151,112
Boston	4,924,400	4,711,473
Philadelphia	2,830,899	2,890,032
New Orleans	1,777,582	1,806,471
Baltimore	776,380	800,722
Charleston, (S. C.)	501,380	455,263
San Francisco	596,931	1,779,943

It will be seen by this that there was a falling off in the ports of New York, Boston and Charleston and a slight increase in that of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco. Next after the above named ports rank St. Louis, for the amount collected from customs. In 1850-51, the receipts at that city were 142,406, and in 1851-52 they were 107,999. At Cincinnati in 1851-52 they were 87,517, and in Louisville, 41,605.

**AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.**—We are indebted to Hon. Eben Newton, member of the House or Representatives from Ohio, for a copy of his speech, delivered in the House on the 20th ult., in favor of the establishment of an agricultural Bureau. We make the following extract from the speech, explanatory of the objects of the bill now before Congress.

"The first section provides that there shall be established, at the seat of Government of the United States, an agricultural bureau, the head of which shall be called the Commissioner of Agriculture; whose term shall be four years, appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and shall receive a yearly salary of \$3,000.

"The second section provides that the Commissioner shall collect agricultural statistics; procure and distribute valuable grains, seeds, cuttings, bulbs and tubers; procure and put in operation a chemical laboratory at a cost not exceeding \$2,000, and cause to be made all feasible analyses of minerals and mineral waters, and such as relate to the composition and improvement of soils, and to collect information of the same, and of the proportion and uses of soils; feeding of domestic animals, preparation and preservation of provisions and breadstuffs; the culture of cotton, rice, corn, wheat, flax, hemp and sugar, and such manufactures as may be directly connected with agricultural products; and to prepare and make, annually, an account of such experiments as may have been made, and such useful information as may have been obtained in the duties of his office; and all the duties appertaining to agriculture shall be transferred from the Patent Office to this.

"The third section provides that there shall be appointed by the Commissioner a chemist, at a salary of \$2,000; a chief clerk, at a salary of \$1,000; one recording clerk, at a salary of \$1,000; and one messenger, \$750 a year.

**THE OVERLAND EMIGRANTS.**—A letter from St. Josephs, dated 26th ult., published in the St. Louis Republican, says: "The influx of emigrants gives our thriving city a very animated appearance, and from present indications, I am inclined to believe that the overland emigration will exceed that of any previous year. The emigrants are generally men of moral character, and have so far manifested but little of that recklessness and lack of restraint, that characterized so many of those in 1850 and 1851.

Many of the emigrants are preparing to start in a few days, others have already gone, taking with them extra wagons, with feed, anticipating that when the grass is sufficiently up to sustain their stock, it will find them some hundred miles nearer the land of gold. The course naturally pursued, is to purchase old wagons, which they load with food; putting in their extra stock, and after exhausting the food leave the wagons for those who follow for fuel.

The spring is unusually backward—vegetation is at least fifteen days behind that of last year or the preceding year. Every thing requisite for the emigrant can be had at fair prices. Very large quantities of corn have been shipped here, where it can be had for about what the freight cost them. Any amount of corn can be obtained at this present writing, for twenty-five and thirty cents per bushel. Bacon is also abundant, clear sides thoroughly cured can be had for eight cents; hams ten cents. Flour of our own manufacture, with some few lots shipped from your city, is dull at \$2.50 per hundred pounds. Every description of stock can be had at fair prices.

**VACANCY FOR A DOCTOR.**—Greiner, the Indian agent in New Mexico, wrote home on the 31st of March, that he knew of an opening for an enterprising Physician; a vacancy had happened, and he told how. One of the Eutas on the San Juan River was taken sick, and an Indian doctor from the Rio Verde was called in to attend him. Owing to the strength of the disease, or to the weakness of the prescriber of the doctor, the patient died and was buried. After the funeral the doctor was taken by the friends of the deceased, tied up, shot and scalped; his wife's hair was cut off; his house burned, containing all his property—and all his animals killed. This is the law among those Indians, regulating doctors. The vacancy is yet unfilled. —*Cincinnati Herald*.

**AMERICAN BOTANICAL CONGRESS.**—The Society of Fruit growers, calling themselves the "American Botanical Congress," will hold their next session in the Chinese Museum, in Philadelphia, on the 13th of September next. They invite the pomological, horticultural and agricultural societies throughout the United States and Canada to send such number of delegates as they may deem expedient, and the delegates are requested to bring with them specimens of the fruits of their respective districts.

**THE CHANCES OF LIFE.**—Among the interesting facts developed by the recent census are some in relation to the laws that govern life and death. They are based upon returns in the State of Maryland, and a comparison with previous ones. The calculation is unnecessary to explain, but the result is as follows, which we gather the following illustration:

"10,268 infants are born upon the same day and upon the same day. Of these 12,435 reached the anniversary of their birth; 9,035 commenced the second year; but the proportion of deaths still continues so great that, at the end of the third, only 8,183, or about four-fifths of the original number, survive. But during the fourth year, the average seems to acquire more strength, and the number of deaths rapidly decreases. It goes on decreasing until twenty-one, the commencement of maturity and the period of highest health. 7,134 enter upon the activities and responsibilities of life—more than two-thirds of the original number. Thirty-five comes, the meridian of manhood, 6,392 have reached it. Twenty years more, and the ranks are thinned. Only 4,737, or less than half of those who entered life fifty-five years ago, are left. And now death comes more frequently. Every year the ratio of mortality steadily increases, and at seventy there are not a thousand survivors. A scattered few live on to the close of the century, and at the age of one hundred and six the drama is ended; the last man is dead."

**CAPTIVITY ON BOARD THE U. S. SHIP CYANE.**—A letter in the Norfolk Argus, dated Penacola, April 25th, after stating that the U. S. States Ship Cyane, during her late cruise, was three times hard and fast ashore, and was with difficulty extricated from peril, adds:

"This morning, through a very heavy rain, for three or four hours, the squadron and the citizens of Pensacola had been treated by the Cyane with the sight of a marine hanging up on the inside of the main rigging by the wrist and ankles—a sight little less painful than that of hanging by the neck, and a torture greater to the individual soldier."

**GENERAL LOPEZ STILL ALIVE.**—The New Orleans Crescent publishes the following: "One of the returned Cuban prisoners states that he is credibly informed, and has reason to believe, that General Lopez was not garroted, but that another individual, a notorious criminal, who very much resembled Lopez, was the sufferer in the tragic scene at the Plaza de Armas. Our informant states that Lopez is confined in one of the dungeons of Havana, where, without light, without clothing, solitary, and scantily fed, he is daily subjected to the most cruel tortures. Spanish invention, it is said, has been out to the rack to invent tortures sufficient to refine for this scourge of royalty in the Antilles. Without endorsing the story, we give it for what it is worth.

**SCARCITY OF SEAMEN.**—Sailors are in demand in every part of the United States. The Norfolk Argus states that recently several ships and barks have been detained for days at that port, because they were unable to get the complement of hands to navigate them. The Japanese expedition had to be postponed in consequence of the difficulty of shipping a crew, and the fleet fitting out for the Mediterranean will probably be detained for several months, owing to the same cause. The officers of several of our United States vessels have reported for duty at Norfolk, but have obtained leave of absence because no seamen were shipped.

**AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.**—This body met in New York on Monday, when the annual report was presented, from which it appears that the donations of the churches and individuals are \$8,001, larger than those of the preceding year. The receipts from all sources amount to \$143,450. Balance in the treasury, May 1st, 1852, \$586.50. During the year thirty missionaries and assistants were sent out.

**YANKEE SWINDLERS IN CANADA.**—Two Americans, named Bailey and Williams, pretending to be clairvoyants, who attempted to form a company in Canada, lately to search for silver mines, to be called the Rochester and Brighton Mining Company, have been fined \$125 each and imprisoned one month in the county of Hastings, for alleged swindling.

The editor of the Crawford County (Dem.) Forum, does not seem to have the fear of the Legislature before his eyes. Hear him: "The Ohio Legislature will adjourn on Monday next. We wish the members a safe passage home, and trust that some of them live so far from Columbus that they may never find their way back."

And all the people shout—Amen!

**CORTICAL AFFECTION.**—A woman went into an apothecary shop the other day with two prescriptions, one for her husband, and the other for her cow. She inquired the price of them, and the apothecary replied it was so much for the man and so much for the beast. The woman, finding that she had not enough money, reflected for a moment, and said, "Give me, at all events, the cow's; I can send for my husband's to-morrow."

**RAILROADS ARE PRODUCE OF TWO GOODS;** they increase the knowledge of surgery, and add greatly to people's punctuality. When stage coaches were the medium of progressiveness, an hour "too late" made no difference to any. A hour too late now makes the difference of a whole degree of latitude, and would probably reduce the business of a whole month. —*New York Dutchman*.

**AT THE TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION** which came off at Mount Vernon last week the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we want the "Maine Law."

Resolved, That we will have it.

Resolved, That we will enforce it when it is enacted.

**THE LANCASTER GAZETTE.**—We have neglected heretofore to notice the recent enlargement which friend Weaver has made in his excellent Whig journal. We hope his success will more than justify his enterprising step. —*Cin. Gaz.*

**PA, how long does the Legislature sit?** "Three or four months, my son."

"What a set they must be; our geese sit only five weeks!" "It's getting late, my son, I think you had better retire."

**There is a spring near Logansport, Ky.,** the water of which is said to contain a deadly poison.

**Land warrants are quoted at \$125 for 160 acres scrip, \$67 for 80 acres, \$35 for 40 acres.**

**THE PRESS IN FRANCE.**—Journalism in France now partakes largely of the "yellow covered literature" of this country. Politics are eschewed and excluded by the mandate of Napoleon, and romances, love tales, fiction and scandal form the principal staple of the French papers. The censorship is rigid, and has not only degraded but partially destroyed the press. The N. Y. Express says:

"We have said that the recent decrees of Napoleon strictly inhibited the discussion of political subjects in the journals. Nor are they even permitted to report the debates in the mock Legislative Assembly now sitting in Paris. Would any other public, any other people, tamely submit to a tyranny which thus debars them the power of seeing what their representatives are doing? We think not."

**THE FLORIDA INDIANS.**—The Jacksonville News says there is a good prospect of getting rid of the Indians, through the negotiation of Gen. Blake, U. S. A. Many have signed a pledge to go; among these are some warriors who exert a great influence, not only from their position in the nation only, but also from the attachment entertained for them as individuals. The gentlemen engaged in the task of removal express their confidence, not of ultimate, but of immediate success. The terms offered by Gen. Blake by the Government are as follows: 200 warriors at \$800 each, \$160,000; 800 women & children, \$450 each, \$360,000; experimental expenses, \$10,000; total, \$530,000.

**TALL RYE.**—Mr. Ezra Whitman, the great agricultural implement manufacturer, has shown the Baltimore Patriot a sample of rye grown on his farm, near that city, which measures 54 feet in height. It is of the multi-tube variety. The ground was sprinkled with Guano, and Mr. W. thinks this has been a great aid in producing so heavy a stock. The rye is out in full head, and looks in a most flourishing condition.

**WHEAT.**—The Vincennes (Ind.) Gazette says the wheat, in that vicinity, stood the winter remarkably well, until the freeze in March. The cold weather of that month, and one or two heavy frosts since, have considerably damaged some fields, but it is thought the roots of the plants will put forth again.

**Dr. Edwin Smith, of Dayton, now has** the honor of holding four offices under Executive appointment: Aid to the Governor, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel; Commissioner of the new State House; Trustee of the projected new Lunatic Asylum; Director of the old Lunatic Asylum.

**The Cincinnati Commercial says:** The quantity of tobacco shipped here is enormous—having no previous parallel. Nearly every boat coming in from above and below is crowded with numbers of hogheads, which are taken northward and to the east by rail road.

**We learn from the Dresden Herald** that the wire suspension bridge, over the Muskumung, at that place, is rapidly advancing. A large portion of the embankment and masonry is done, and two-thirds of the wire is on hand. It will be the first bridge of the kind in Ohio.

**MR. RHETT'S SUCCESSORS.**—It is reported that the Governor of South Carolina has appointed the Hon. J. P. Richardson to the seat in the United States Senate rendered vacant by the resignation of the Hon. R. B. Rhett.

**A vote of the people of Mississippi** is to be taken, by order of legislative act, upon the proposition, yes or nay, whether the State shall pay the Planters' Bank Bonds, which were repudiated some years since, and became the basis of a good deal of opprobrium upon that State.

**INDIGNATION.**—The Indiana Sentinel says that Judge Wick has issued an injunction preventing the Indiana Central Railway from running their road through the grounds of the Indiana Asylum for the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

**KENTUCKY FAIR.**—The next annual fair of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association, is to be held at Lexington, the second week in September next, commencing on Tuesday, the 14th.

**GOLD IN BRAZIL.**—The mineral resources of Brazil, are now being fully developed. The gold mines in the interior are worked by English stock companies to a good advantage.

**SILVER MINES IN NEW MEXICO.**—A letter from Santa Fe says:

"There is not the least doubt but there are very rich silver mines in this country, but neither capital, enterprise, nor knowledge to work them. The Taos mine, I think, would prove rich, if any one knew how to manage it. On the opposite side of the mountain from this mine there appears to have been an old mine worked, as there is evidence of a shaft being covered up."

**KAPITUL PUNISHMENT.**—Death is frequently inflicted upon this nation in the following manner: The culprit is rubbed all over with grease; he is then taken to an anti-bell, against which he is placed, and secured to the ground. The anti-bell is then broken, and the ants left to crawl over him and eat flesh from his bones, which they do in time, more effectually. These ants are three times the size of those in America, and their bite is most irritating and painful.

**SHOCKING BRUTALITY.**—A man named Michael Brewin, living about three miles from Carrollton, Ky., on the 29th ult., threw his wife into a fire and burned her almost to death. It is said, it is almost impossible for her to recover; her right arm and breast being burned to cinder. The cause of this inhuman treatment was, that she would not give him some money she had, to buy whisky with.

**THE RUSH FOR CALIFORNIA.**—The steamship Northern Light, which left on Wednesday for Nicaragua, had on board nine hundred and fifty California adventurers. When she took her departure, her decks and rigging were crowded with human beings. As the Crescent city sailed for New York with 500, we have a total of 1,450 persons leaving a single port on the Atlantic, in one day for the Pacific.

**A maid in lady, suspecting her female** servant was regaling her beau upon the cold mutton upon the table, called Betty and inquired whether she did not hear some one speaking with her down stairs! "Oh, no, ma'am," replied the girl, "it was only me singing a psalm!" "You may amuse yourself," Betty, replied the maid, "with psalms, but let us have no more Betty. I have a great objection to him." Betty, curtsied, withdrew, and took the hint.

**THE LAY CONVENTION OF THE M. E. CHURCH.**—This convention, which met in Philadelphia on Wednesday, re-assembled on Thursday, when the following resolution, offered by Mr. F. A. Ellis, of Elkton, Md., was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Conference, the introduction of lay delegates into the ministerial conferences of the M. E. Church, is not called for by the spiritual welfare of the Church, nor by any presumed change in her relation to the world around her; that it will not in any manner contribute to the usefulness of the Church, in her peculiar mission—the extension of Scriptural holiness over these lands—and that it is our conscientious conviction, drawn from the experience of the past, as well as our just apprehension of its necessary consequences, that so radical a change in the organization and government of our churches, in our opinion, would be otherwise destructive of the itinerancy and other peculiar features in its constitution. And that from the delegates attending this Conference, and the correspondence submitted from all sections of the country, we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that such are the views and feelings of a vast majority of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**A HARD DEMOCRATIC BRICK-BAT.**—The Lorain Argus, a Cass organ that seldom ditches when tossing the mark of Hard Money, radical Locofocoism, indignantly hurls a brick-bat plump into the late embodiment of legislative wisdom under the new Constitution. It will be troublesome to digest, even by November next. Try it, most wise Locos.

**The Notary Public Law.**—Take all in all, the repeal of legislative wisdom—the repeal of the old Notary Law and the creation of a new one, is the most detestable of anything that we have seen lately. We should be pleased to know the necessity for the repeal of the old one. The difference between the old and new law is of no account whatever; if there be any choice between them it is in favor of the old law. But we suppose this difference is wholly contracted by the one dollar fee to be looked over to the private secretary of the Governor, and an indignant public consideration. This is the last, and we came near saying the most detestable way of paying the Governor that we have seen, and one which will surely receive the condemnation of all parties. If they keep to work at the new law they will long have all the material provisions of the old law ingrafted therein. They are now by a recent provision allowed to unsell their old seals. Wonder (by and by) they will not be allowed to act under their old appointment.

**LATE AND INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.**—By advices from the city of Mexico to the 18th ult., we learn that Santa Anna has written a letter to his parliament declaring that he will furnish them with no more funds for revolutionary purposes; that he has already sent them \$150,000, which they have squandered; that they have been and are being deceived him; and that they are not content with the money, but are terrified by the bare mention of Santa Anna's name.

Letters from Camargo say that Carvajal has sold to an American company for \$200,000 his lands near Camargo, Reynosa, Mier and Guerrero. The *Trait d'Union* denounces the rejection of the Teanahuat treaty. The arrival of a bearer of despatches from the United States, the day after its rejection, produced quite a sensation at the capital. Some said that he came to replace Mr. Leitch, and others that he was the bearer of a declaration of war. The *Trait d'Union* thinks that his business does not concern the Teanahuat peace matter, but rather has reference to the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated upon the Board of Commissioners for the settlement of Mexican claims. The Mexican papers announce that Mr. Albert G. Sloan, the well-known steamship contractor, had presented certain propositions to the Mexican government for the completion and distribution of the whole Teanahuat difficulty, but they profess entire ignorance of the nature of the propositions.

**MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT.**—Governor Seymour sent his message to the legislature on Wednesday; and we learn from it, that the State is not only free from debt but has a surplus of \$39,100; a view of which factures a large reduction of taxation. He recommends a convention to amend the constitution; the limiting of the hours of labor; aid to public schools and colonization; abolition of capital punishment; protection of laborers on the public works, by giving them a lien law; urges the adoption of free banking; and a rigid adherence to the compromise measure; and opposes the Maine law.

**A PIONEER JAIL.**—The Telegraph, Painesville, says the first court held there, in 1801, occupied Capt. Skinner's barn. Afterwards it was removed to the "openings." The jurors retired to the woods, always to make up their verdict.

**ANSON WRIGHT, of Connecticut,** was a member of the grand jury of this court. He informed the Reporter that a fellow named Lewis, drunk as he could be, refused to testify unless his witness fees were paid. He stuck to his conditions, neither heeding the place, nor hearing the admonitions of the judge.

The court ordered the sheriff to commit the witness to jail.

"There is none," said the officer.

"Find one," said the judge.

So the sheriff, seizing a cart near by, laid Lewis on the ground, and turned the vehicle over him, and put the wheels and logs on top of it, and around it, to make the prisoner secure.

That cart body constituted the first jail of Geauga, in 1801, and Lewis the first prisoner.

Peace presided. And such a judge could only have been found in a new country—so fresh, original, witty, never sacrificing justice, yet never forgetting a joke. So when Lewis came in next morning, "the grave in evidence." The judge fined him one dollar and ordered him to get down on his knees, and beg forgiveness of the court. Lewis did so. But on rising, he brushed his knees, looked cunningly, we dare say, at the judge, and said "the court was a dirty one." —*Cin. Democrat*.

**Contracts were last week made for 13 of the heavy sections of the Hempfield railroad.** We understand that the bids allotted, were to the best and most energetic contractors, and that they will press forward the work with vigor to admit of the letting of the light sections, to advantage. These lettings include sections one and two miles from Wheeling, and three miles beyond Washington. The road will doubtless be finished as far as the Monongahela in a year and a half, and by so being, will only meet the confident expectations entertained by the public; the energy and faithfulness of the directors and Engineer—*Wheeling Times*.

**A crime, unprecedented in the annals of Illinois,** was committed last week! One blood-bolting while we are reading of it. The editor of the Joliet Signal was knocked down, after dark, and three times, the result of a thousand editorials, coined amid the tribulations of political campaigns, were ruthlessly torn from his dilapidated pockets! There is no remorseless gullotine in that country to drink the blood of such a monster!

**The friends of Gen. Scott, in New York,** are about to hold a "protracted meeting" similar to the one held by the Fillmore men.

**CITY COUNCIL.**—The Council met last evening, pursuant to adjournment, present the Mayor and members. The minutes were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Boving, the use of the City Hall was granted to the German Society, on the first Saturday of each month during the coming year, for the purpose of holding the meetings of the City Council or Fire Companies.

The petition of H. Miers and others in reference to the bridge over the Canal, called Wagner's bridge, was referred to the street committee.

On motion of Mr. Reed, it was resolved that the Marshal be instructed to examine all the streets and alleys within the city, and wherever he shall find any filth, offal or manure, which is prohibited by ordinance to be thrown therein, he shall forthwith give to the person or persons so offending, notice to remove the same immediately, and upon their failing so to do, return them to the proper officer to be proceeded against according to law.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the salary of the Marshal and market Master, made their report accompanied by a resolution, which after being amended was adopted fixing the salary of the Marshal at \$375, and that of the Market Master \$75, per annum. The salary of the former officer is to be in full for removing all nuisances, stone and other obstructions in the streets and alleys, serving notices and services as patrol or watch when required; but fees upon the Mayor's dock is excepted.

On motion of Mr. Kinkaid, the bonds of the Market Master and Weigh Master were filed, each with the sum of \$120.

Adjourned to meet on the 13th.

JOHN B. REED, City Clerk.

**THE MORROW COUNTY MYSTERY.**—Some weeks since we gave an account of an excitement in Harmony and Bennington townships, Morrow county, growing out of the supposed murder of an Indian Doctor in Harmony township, known to have had very large sums of money in his possession. He was supposed to have been murdered by the man with whom he had boarded, as before the disappearance of the Doctor he was never known to be "in change," whereas, immediately after, the Doctor's clothes appeared made over, upon the backs of the man's children, and money did "much abound."

Several spirit mediums told where the body of the doctor was buried, but the people by not following exactly the directions failed to find it. A clairvoyant informed them, several were concerned in the murder, and that one of the gang had killed a pedlar some years before and buried his body in the bank of a mill race—that by searching the banks would still be found. The people went to the spot and a human skeleton was found! They then commenced the search for the body of the doctor with increased confidence. The clairvoyant informed them that the body had been removed; it was first buried in an onion bed, and a garden, and was afterwards taken up, packed in a trunk and conveyed to a certain farm in Bennington township where it was deposited in a hole beneath a large log or log-heap, and the pile fired; that if a search was made at that spot, the lock of the trunk and a portion of the bones would still be found! The search was made and the lock and the bones found! The supposed murderer has cleared the country.